Capture and Annexation of Berat by the Persians.

The Shah Playing into the Hands of the Czar.

The British Trembling for the Safety of Their Indian Possessions.

THE CIVIL WAR IN OUDE.

Monghter of the Mohammedan Troops of the Moulavie.

ndian Legislature Asserting its independence.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE FALL OF KARS, &c..

ANNEXATION OF HERAT TO FERSIA.

We (the Felhi Gazette) have received from our Cabul correspondent the following report of the circumstances under which Herat is said to have been taken:—There is a report not only repeatedly circulated, but bets have been made on its truth among great people and courtiers, that the city and country of Herat have fallen into the hands of the Persians by a well managed plot. It is said that Maherned Saed Khan, son of the late Yas Mahomed, Khan of Herat, had been lately addicted to the excessive use of liquor. He was day and night drunk. Hes personal felle vers, initing him the prey of fatal sensualities, took advantage of his dissipation, and began to worry the respectable, plunder the rich and violate the females of their neighbors. Every one in town and country, except a few hundreds of his immediate personal guards, sent petitions to the Shah of Persia, and entreated the agent of his Majesty, stationed in Herat, to urge upon his government to annex Herat to the Kajar dynasty, and release the inhabitants from the cruellies of the son of Yar Mahomed Khan. Men of all grades wished for a revolution, which might make things better. Easa Khan and the Ainan chieft did also solicit his Majesty to secure Herat, and save the creatures of God from being ground under the mill of oppression. So the King consented, and escuraged the schemes of his people to annex Herat when everything was ready there.

It was the custom of the Persian Envoy, stationed in the court of Mahomed Saed Khan of Herat, to go every afternoon to take a ride of not less than twenty or thirty miles a day, and return about 10 P. M. to his residence in the city. The gate was every night opened on his return. He was always escorted by about one hundred horsemen. Sometimes he went in the direction of Farah, but generally towards Chaoryan, on the road to Mushid, the Persian capital of Khorasan. This snare he had been apreading for some time past, and a regular communication has been keen in the feet of Shah Shooja col mook,

that the captive has been blinded—most say he has been put to death, and the others describe his being sent to Mushid. This is one account.

The other report is as follows:—That for four days the Aimaks, and knuess, and Junchaldees were plundering under the very wells of Herst, at the instigation of the Persians. Maheme Saeet Khan finding no resource to save himself and the citizens from starvation, opened the gates, on which the Shahradah with the Persian agent entered the city, imprisoned the chief, and took possession of the treasury and Arg. The Persian troops which escorted the Shahradah with the Persian troops which escorted the Shahradah from the Sungbust, are stationed at Moosailah, near Guzurgah, the holy shrine, about one mile and a harf from the city. All this took place in the dead of the gight, without much sacrierifies of life, in comparison to what occurred during the siege by the late Mahomed Shah.

Elmhizadah Yusuf has caused the coin to be struck, and the prayer recited in the pulpit in the mosques to be fran, after the name of Nasir Godden Shah, and in revenge for the Gruelites of the late Yar Mahomed Khan, has ill treated the females and dependents of the Ala Kozace household.

Though these reports come from Candahar and Toorkistan, and have given real coacern to the Ameer in camp, yet until the news is brought by the Cabul me-

kistan, and have given real concern to the Ameer in camp, yet until the news is brought by the Cabal messengers direct all this is treated with doubts. The Ameer has ordered his heavy guns to go with him to Caadabar; but the well informed say that he will never go beyond the limits of his cost binder.

but the well informed say that he will never go beyond the limits of his own kingdom.

One of the courtlers said to the Ameer that the Persians have now taken Herat, and can at any time subverthim or the Candshar chief, if they like. His alliance with the British will swall him nothing in that case.

When the report of Herat falling into the hands of the Persians turns out finally true, the ameer will undoubtedly apply to the British government for pecuniary and military nid; and it that country a move cat to the kajar realm, the Candshar chief will make himself a dependant and ally of that Power.

The Deputor tovernor of Bulkh sends a petition to the Ameer, saying that the Orbers, hearing the rumor of Herat failing into the hands of Shahzadan Yusuf Sodowace, supported by the force of Persia, and of abusing Mahomed Saced's laddes (once of them being the nices of the Ameer), have shown lately a refractory disposition in respect of paying the just reverses. He has, he says, punished some of them, by mounting him on an assa and preclaiming him ignominously, but it has availed nothing. The Ameer, in reply, said that Mahomed Afrul Khan should no longer be absent from the seat of his authority, and that it was a great erais for him to have disturbance at Bulkh on one side and the invasion on the other—namely, Herat and Candshar.

It is observable that our Cabul friend speaks of the capture of Herat by Persia as a case of "annexing" only.

The Bombay Gazelle in commenting on the above in

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only.

The Bombay Gardie in commenting on the above intelligence says:—

Herat was long considered the key of India, and we are surprised that our government should have been so indifferent to the interests of the empire in that quarter. There can be but little doubt that although Fersia is mominally our ally, she is virtually hand and giove with Russia. The Shah holds the reins of power with a weak and unsteady hand, and the whole of his nobility lean towards the side of the Muscovite. While entering into treaties and regotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, his arms were, at the same time, co-operating with those of Sussia against the princes of Central Asia. Could Fersia be depended upon as an ally, the capture of Herat would be attended with no immediate danger; but the interests of her nobility have bound her to Russia, and the turning of the scales by a single hair might at any moment cause a Russo-Persian army to be concentrated within the gates which open up the highway to the frontiers of Sritian India. Indeed, this fact seems so obvious that it appears the limit of forbearance has been reached. The discussion as to the possibility of a Russia invasion of India from the Caspian may now be laif mode. If a Persian army can reach Herat, a Persian army confecered by Russians, can also reach it, and the most hardened satirists of Russo-phobia would scarcely view such a contingency without a qualun. We, like them, have no dread of Russian Invasion. Any army which forced or bribed its way through the passes of the Suleiman would but fall into a lake of fire. The whele of the armed force now colled up in the Panjab might, in six weeks, be concentrated in the valley of Peshawar, and it is amply sufficient to account for any imaginable number of invaders. But the moral effect created by the presence of the Russian army would be none the less disastrous. It would give hose to every disaff cted interest in the empire; it would rouse the expiring the realise uncertainty—which is in a degree in

defensive, so that we shall be involved in spects during milyes.

We can only regret that the Hon. Mr. Murray agreed to accept the terms proposed by the Court of Feberan, as, had be refused, Herat might still have been in the hands of its ancient owner.

DRBAD OF RUSSIAN INVASION.

[Correspondence of London Times.]

Categories, Nov. 22, 1855.

It is, I am informed a fact that Herat has been taken by the Persians. It is also a fact that some of the most lar-sighted politicians in India consider the interference of the second control of the secon

of the Ritish government in Persia only a question of time. Herat is the key of Northern Indua. Any first rate Power in possession of that fortress can pour an a my through Afighanistan into the valley of Peshawur; they might be attacked by the mountaineers, they might lose their baggage and part of their artiflery, but they would arrive and it is their arrival rather than their strength that we have cause to dread. The recties Mussulmans of the North would hall with delight anything which promised them excitement and a change of matters. If that "anything" came in the shape of a Persian army of Mussulmans led by Russian officers, the excitement might reach a point most dangerous to our supremacy. It is true the invaders would be annihilated before they had crossed the Indus, but in the interim we might have Northern Indis to reconquer. Such are the views which I know to be current among men who deserve a hearing, and who will have no small share in determining the policy to be ultimately adopted.

The means of preventing such a result is obviously to

rim we might have Northern Indis to resonquer. Such are the views which I know to be current among men who deserve a hearing, and who will have no small share in determining the policy to be ultimately adopted.

The means of preventing such a result is obviously to compel the Shah to resign his conquest. This operation can be exercised without difficulty. We have sufficient men, gans, and ships on the Bombay side to throw a force of 15,000 men into Bushire in six weeks from the issue of the order. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army is active, experience, and comparatively young. To a force so composed and so led the Shah has literally nothing to oppose. He has no infantry whom Colonel Jacob and his Sende horse would not ride down like corn. He must yield, as he yielded before, and give back iterat to its chief, a man who performs for Central Asia the function performed by the Suitan in Europe, viz: houding a city too important to be trusted to any one with power to employ its capabilities. Our Persian diplomacy, as you are aware is not directed from Calcutts. If it were, Russia would soon cease to exercise such paramount infinence at Teberan. But I cannot think that even the British government will view unmoved an occurrence which may one day place the keys of Central Asia in the hands of the Emperor of Russia.

MPORTANCE OF THE SHAH'S VICTORY.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE SHAR'S VICTORY.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

BOMBAY, Dec 3, 1855.

A report which reached Bombay just after I last wrote, and which was at first received throughout India with incredulity. Stands now fully confirmed; and it may be announced as a fact that Herst has been captured and annexed by the Persians. There was a time, eighteen years ago, when a similar attempt on the part of the reigning Shah, made under the influence of Russian diplemsey and his own lust of conquest, was thought by the rulers of India to be of sufficient importance to warrant an armed interference in the affairs of Central Asia, and the presence of a British force in the cellies of Affighanistan. Then the tidings of the fall of Herat were daily leoked for, and with the garest anticipations. But—as in these days, and against a more formidable enemy, at Silstria and Kare—the place was saved by British energy and skill, and the public attention, long riveted on its gallant defence, was turned to observe, first, the success and then the overwhelming disasters of the English army of occupation. The fear of an invasion of India, then so prevalent, has long since been allayed by a calmer view of the difficulties that must attend it; nor at this juncture, when the Czar has se much on his hands in Western Asia and Eastern Europa, is it likely to be revived. The news, therefore, that Herat has fallen into the nands of its old enemy, will probably at the present cay meet with little attention in England. Yet, as indicating the designs of Persia—whether with or without Russian prompting—against a country of which the chief has lately become our ally, it is not unworthy of notice; and I shall proceed to give you the accounts of the event has been design and remarkable. By it lies the only route from the northwest to the frontiers of India, At the commencement of the growth of the con

deave tamily can hardly fail to be displeasing to him, and of the designs of Fersia he seems to have entertained susplicions for some time. We are told that some months ago he opened communications with Mahomed Said, warning him to beware of his neighbor, and offering him, if he should require it, assistance, both military and pecuniary, even though he should have to procure it from his atlies, the English. The chief of Herat, however, who was, as usual, intoxicated, treated with scorn both advice and offer, and grossly insulted the messenger, who narrowly escaped with his life.

The Ameer, maturally incessed, left him to be fate; and now that the event he anticipated has hap and it, he lears that the hands of Fersia will be strengtheed by the homage of his brother at Candahar. At that city the attempt to which I aliuded in a former letter of Mahomed Sadik, son of the late chief Kohun Irli Khan, to exclude from the succession his nucle. Rahum Dil Khan, had faired, and the old chief, senior he seems the succession his nucle.

homage of his brother at Candahar. At that city the sattempt to which I alsuded in a former letter of Mahomed Sadis, son of the late chief Kohun I'll Khan, to exclude from the succession his uncle. Rahum Dil Khan, had falied, and the old chief, senior by some years to Bost Mahomed, has expelled his nephew and remains in quiet possession. The Ameer's chance of acquiring Candahar is therefore gone for the present; and with the Persians pressing him in the west, and the prospect of his brother failing him in the south, it teems not unlikely that he may apply to his new allies for aid. Whether, if such a request be made, circumstances will allow of and justify a compliance with its terms, seems but little probable. ENGLAND'S CAUSE OF QUARKEL WITH THE SHAH.

ENGLAND'S CAUSE OF QUARREL WITH THE SHAH.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 21, 1805.

You heard some time ago that differences have arisen between the Editish mission in Persia and the Fersian government, which induced the British Minister to strike his flag. The particulars of this affair were then not known; now they are.

The British mission has two kinds of native employes, called Mirzas, one for all written communications and the reduction of notes and memoranda, the other for verbal transactions, messages, &c. Last year one of these lat ter cied, and it became necessary to fill up his place. A man named Midra Hashim was among the competitors. He is married to one of the rumerous daugaters of the one hundred and fifty sons of Shah Fetch Au, and his wire enjoys on that account a pension of 6,000 plastres. The lasty was rather strong minded for a Persian woman, and had sown intrigues among the European part of the community, in consequence of which the couple had reason to fear the loss of their pension.

Under these circumstances the hasband thought it advisable to become one of the Mirzas of the British mission, which post ion offered likewise considerably superior emolument to the irregularly paid 6,000 piastres to his wife.

He was appointed and presented to the Grand Vizier.

emolument to the irregularly paid 6,000 piastres to his wife.

He was appointed and presented to the Grand Vizier. This latter objected to have dealings with a man who had been employed in various services, even of a menial character in the palace, and who was, besides, from his unscruptulousness, a dangerous person to intrust with any communication between the Persian Government and the British mission. In consequence, however, of subsequent representations the British mission did not insist. Some time after the roan and his wife, protesting that their lives were endangered; took advantage of the right of asylum which all European missions in the East so conveniently afford, and took refuge in the palace of the mission.

conveniently afford, and took refuge in the palace of the mission.

The thing was referred to England, and the government sent out instructions to get an assurance from the Fersian government that the man abould not be injured. The Persian government was quite ready to give an assurance of this kind privately to the mission, and promised to leave the man quiet; but it would not give any written declaration, as it was afraid that the man would use if or his own purposes, which was not at all improbable from his character. Then the English Minister, carrying out literally his instructions, struck his flag.

It seems scarcely credible that such premises led to such results, and that a petty personal affair could be taken up on such high grounds. The affair is exceeted to be soon arranged, but no news has as yet arrived of its being settled.

ENGLAND'S DOMINION IN THE EAST—RELATIONS OF

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its being settled.

ENGLAND'S DOMINION IN THE EAST—RELATIONS OF PERSIA WITH RUSSIA.

[From the London fimes, Jan. 3.]

Herat has been taken by the Persians. The name of this city, which lies on the road from the Caspian to the Indus, has been for many years familiar to Indian politicians. Lying on the northeastern tronties of Persia, its Sultan, though independent, must always be influenced by his more powerful neignbor. The tate of this city would be nothing to us, if we believed that Persia itself was a Power free and unconstrained. But the situation of the second great Mahomedan monarchy must give disquiet even to the most amguine politician. The religious feud which divides the Persians from the Turks on the one side, and from the Afighans and Indian Mahomadans on the other, is well known. It is also notorious that the Persian monarchy is feeble and corrupt even beyond the usual degravation of the East. Russia has understood how to turn to account both the prejudices and vensity of the Persian Court. Although Persia has had many wars with her powerful neighbor, and has been plundered of more than one province, yet the Shah looks to St. Petersburg not only with fear, but with a kund or chaging attachment. The increase of the Russian mayal force on the Caspian was contested by Persia in days gone by but such resolution is no more. The efforts which Russias now making for defence of her Transcaucacian provinces are, we donot is no more. The efforts which Russias now making for defence of her Transcaucacian provinces are, we donot is no more. The efforts which Russias now making for defence of her Transcaucacian provinces are, we donot not, aided by the Court of Teheran to the full Russia now accommendation of the Dear of the Russian station, and may be considered almost a possession of the Casr. All the Persian thodicy crosslewill be used to carry shell and powder from Astrachau to Baku. The recent fail of Aras will, no doubt, in rease the power and reputation of the Casr in Gentral Asia. Situated near the Per

the half of whateryof. This is the account we have discovered attach on a balance of one angele by entering. Now, there is no send of half action and the control of the co

terminated the situation. By a forced march he gained a pent in advance of Captain Barlow, and strammed along the road to the great temple. Leaving all the Musaulman behind them, Castain Barlow and his picked corps started in pursuit. They overtook the Mahomedan some seven miles in advance, and the engagement commenced with a shower of grape. Ameer Al. fell wounded at the first discharge, but his Pathans, mad with fanaticism, charged, sword in hand, straight up to the muzzles of the guns. While the day was still doubtful, they were attacked from behind. The Hindoo Zemindars, all along the road, had assembled their retainers, and appeared at the critical moment in over shelming force.

The Pathanos saw the day was lost, but they had come for death in the cause of Islam, and they died, fighting shoulder to shoulder, round the guns. The king's slusulman troops, enraged at the manner in which they had been checkmasted by Captain Barlow, drew their swords on their Hindoo comrades, and the tamult was only suppressed by an order dispersing the regiscents to different and distant stations. I must not torget one incident of the engagement. It ilustrates the passionate road of the two parties swen better than the death of the Fathans. One Mussulman genner accommanied Capt. Barlow. Though all slore, he refused to fire on his co-religionists, and was sabred on the spot. About 200 Hindoos and 200 Pathans peribed on the field.

According to my letters from Lucknow, the danger is not yet over. The failen are regarded as murtyrs, and the citch into which the bodies were thrown is styled the "Martyr's Grave." The Frime Minister has been furcatoned with death, the semerics at his gate have been cut down, and an outbreak is considered possible in Lucknow it-oil. The revenue has fallen to nothing. The Jursar are straid to employ force for its collection, and this year it will reach exceept 2500,000; and out of these 30 lasts, 80,000 "soliters," as the rabble are styled, hare to paid. Darapabad is utterly decolate. Every house has

The Calcutta Gasetic of the 10th of December centains the following proclamation—

Whereas certain persons of the tribe of Santals and others, inhabitants of the Rajmahal Hills of the Damund-Koh, and of certain personnahs in the distrets of Buangulpere, Noorshedabad, and Beerthoom, and owing allegiance to the British government, are, antitor some time peat have been, in open rebellion against the authority of the government, and whereas soon after the first outbreak of the said rebellion a proclamation was issued offering a free parcon to all who should come in and submit within a period of ten days, except ringleaders and persons convicted of murder, notwithstanding which ac or demency the great body of the rebels have not availed themselves of the offer of mercy that had out, but continue in rebellion,—wherefore it has become necessary, for the speedy and effectual suppression of this cebellion, that advantage should be taken of the earth to commence systematic operations against the rebels, for which purpose it is expedient that martial law should be declared, and that the fractions of the ordinary criminal courts of judicature should be partially supended in the said districts—

It is bereby preclaimed and notified that the Lieutenati Governor of Bengal, in the exercise of the authority given to him by Regulation X. of 1804, and with the assent and concurrence of the President in Council, does hereby establish martial law in the following districts—that is to say,—

So much of the district of Bhasgulpore as lies on the right bank of the river Ganges; The Calcutta Gasette of the 10th of December contains

to them were acceded to, he would destroy the guns, blow up the works, and then leave the Russians to do their worst. Fortunately he had to deal with a reasonable enemy, and the high minded sacrifice was averted, no less by firmness on the one side than forbearance on the other. He had no difficulty, as far as I can ascertain, in settling matters as he wished.

It was late before the Turkish troops were marched out of the town. Those of the Russians were drawn up without to receive them, and the victors presented arms to the vanquished as they passed.

The higher prisoners were treated with the greate-lindness and consideration. The General, after he had despatched the little business that remaiced on his hands, was sent on the route to St. Petersburg in Mouravielf's carriage and four, accompanied by Colonel Lake, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Churchill, his private secretary, and an English soldier servant. All his Turkian servants had ceserted him in their dread of an imprisonment in Russia; but, as some similar custom has always prevailed in the world, and can hardly be considered peculiar to Farkey, after all there was not much to complish of. As to himself, he was in good health and spirits, looking forwar to aspeedy release.

At the time of our last intelligence the Russians had just taken possession of Kars, and the town was in a state of confusion, such as might be expected from its occupation by a mixed army of wild Cossecks, Circassians and Kurds, with no avail portion of a regular stidiery—the hardest orinkers in the world. All our captos, however, attached to the Turkish army went treated with the greatest consideration till their finate departure—M. Zohrab, for instance, on General Williams' steff as interpreter, was lying ill of typhus at the time of occupation by a mixed army of wild Cossecks, Circassians and Kurds, with no avail portion of a regular state of confusion, nother that any thought has been entirely irreproachable.

The weather on the hills has been very inclement. I have already mentioned that

West.

According to the report of the Committee of Stockholders of the James River and Kanavalia Company, October, 1855, the several lines of trans-

Company, October, 1865, the several lines of transportation from the East to the West, competing for the trade and travel of that region, are as follows:—
The Er& Canal, 364 miles in length, and before the enlargement, having a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 tons; cost \$7,143,789.

The Pennsylvania Canal, 395 miles in length, with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons; costing, with its railroad connections, \$14,361,320. This capacity applies solely to the canal, that of the railroad connections not being over a sixth part of the canal.

The James River and Kanawha Canal, when completed, with a capacity of 2,929,880 tons, and being 483 miles long; estimated cost \$15,000,000.

The railroad competitors are:—
The New York and Erie Railroad, 472 miles long, connecting New York city with Lake Erie at Dunkirk, and then connecting with the Lake Shore Railroad vin Erie to Cleveland; cost up to 1853, \$31,222,834, with a present capacity not exceeding 760,000 tons.

750,000 tons.

The New York Central Railroad, from Albany to Buffalo, 340 miles, costing up to 1853, \$30,560,483, with a capacity not greater than the Eric, of 756,000

with a capacity not greater than the Erie, of 750,000 tons.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, 256 miles long, connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburg, and costing \$17,188,495.

The Hempfield road, connecting at Greensboro with the Pennsylvania Central, terminating at Wheeling, 764 miles in length, and costing about \$4,000,000 for a single track.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the city of Baltimore to Wheeling, a distance of 379 miles, and a capacity, it is believed, not exceeding 500,000 tons, cost \$34,992,733. This road also connects with the Ohio at Parkersburg, by means of the Northwestern Virginia road. Distance from Parkersburg to Baltimore 334 miles. This branch road will have a capacity of 109,000 tons.

The Covington and Ohio road, estimated cost \$10,000,000, with a capacity of 200,000 tons; distance from Covington to Sandy, the western terminus, 224 miles.

Bosron, Jan. 19, 1856. The Condition of the Streets-Pauperism-Violations of the Liquor Law-A New Adjutant General-The Elec-tion of Sheriffs-The Franklin Statute-New Hampshire

The phrase to "take one's hie in his hand," was never more unhappily illustrated than by the state of affairs in Boston atthis moment. You can't walk in any direc-tion without finding yourself encompassed about with troubles. The streets are full of a stuff that much resembles the softest kind of salt, into which your legs sink from six to twenty four inches, according to the sink from six 16 twenty-tour indexs, according to the circumstances of the case, and in which, when you chance to fall, you are pretty sure to be smothered—for the time. Eleighs and other vehicles encompass you around on every side, front and rear, and on the flanks. Icicles fall from caves on your head, or whole heaps Icicles fall from caves on your head, or whole heaps of snow from roofs, cithing you for the time like a bride, though not quite so gracefully. Young men engaged in clearing off roofs or balconies take especial delight in shoveling the intrusive article upon the heads of podestrians. Other young men, in catting up the ice on the sidewalks, scatter it about like grapeshot, making "a spread," to the infinite danger of your eyes. Under pretence of "sprinkling the sidewax," gome ingenious shop boy it these a bushel of ashes over your person as you pass his coor, meditating on the monatrous nature of the his coor, meditating on the monstrous nature of the humbug involved in the praises of early rising. There is number involved in the praises of early rising. There is not a square foot of the trottoir which has not its smooth piece of ice to trip you up, and very lucky you are if you do not happen to pitch head first into the window of some jeweller or croskery dealer, who will be found just so unreasonable as to expect you will pay for his broken glass and wares, as if your broken head ought to be re-garded as a receipt in full for the damage you have done. The streets are about two feet higher than the sidewalks, so that you must jump down upon the latter, which, considering their condition, is anything but a joke to

considering their constituent is anything ont a joke to gentlemen of a rheumatic turn, or whose hams happen to be a trifle weaker than they were in those days when they "twent gipseging" and sang "Love". Young Deem." To "dump" into a cellar is by no means as greashed a divertisement as one might conclude from its intrequency. If there were any most thing as getting the atrect into anything like order, my old friend furner, the Superintendent, would accomplish the task, but it seems among the unaccomplishable things of this world, though he has a legion of men at work, endeavoring to make travel deem.

The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism report that durry the quarter ending December 31, 1855, the women who applied at its office for scaployment were that durry the quarter ending December 31, 1855, the women who applied at the office for scaployment were continued to the control of the whole number, 7b were of the age of 19 years or under, and 313 were between 16 and 18 years. Employment was found for 727 of these applicants. The number of makes who applied was 246, of whom 139 were infnore; 49 were found employment.

The number of complaints that were made of violation of the inque I was a superior law in May last, were 34. I suppose that it would be no exaggeration to say that the law was violated at least \$40,000 times. Not one of the parties complained of was convicted. The Legislature, however, is about to linke at he law years, and the superior of the law of the superior of the supe

character of the man, he would not so begrase himsers to commend the individual or his acts, and be therefore maintained silence in regard to both." These are hitter words.

Governor Draper has not gone to Washington, but has returned to Concord, whence he goes to Portland, and afterwards to the national capital. He will, probably, be Governor of Kansas. The appointment would be one that wend meet with universal favor.

In an account of Mr. Banks, purporting to be written by Colonel Schoeler, of the Cincinnati Gazette, that gentlenan is said to be forty-four years old. This is a mistake. Mr. Banks was born at Waltham, on the 30th of January, 1816, and consequently is not yet quite forty years old. He represented Waltham in our House of Representatives in the years 1849, '50, '51 and '52. He was Speaker of that body in 1851 and '52. In 1850 he was chosen of the constitutional Convention, of which body he was chosen to Congress, at the second trial, by the abolitionists. Two years later he was reminated for Congress in 1850, but withdrew from the canvass. In 1852 he was chosen to Congress, at the second trial, by the abolitionists. Two years later he was refelected by the Know Notbings, which party then embraced about four-fifths of the free sollers. He was originally a machinist, and is emphatically the son of his own works. He began to figure in politics in 1840, and was one of the young men who were attached to the latelffr. Rantoul, Mr. Williams and Governor Morton. At one time he studied the law, and proposed devoting himself to that most jealous of professions. Had he done so, he must have soon risen to influence and opulence, as he has some peculiarities of intellect and manner that are always of great use in an advocate. But politics have led him astray, and his time and talents have been wasted on what are unprofitable pursuits.

The Seminole War.

PUBLIC MEETING IN TAMPA, FLORIDA.

A meeting of the citizens of Tampa was held on the Ed December last, at which the following resolution and address in relation to the recent attack of the Semi whereas, this meeting did adjourn on yesterday, because it was the Sabbath, without your committee having sofficient time to prepare a full expression of their opurions; they beg leave respectfully to submit the following additional resolutions and address for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That we carnestly request the people of every county in this State to hold public meetings and petition the authorities of the general and State governments to adopt immediately such means as may be necessary to remove the remainder of the Seminoles to the West without chars.

Resolved, That we recommend that the people of this State submit to no truce or compromise with those Indians until the last one is ejected from our country.

Resolved. That we recommend to the citizens of this county to organize two er more companies of volunteers and tender them to the proper authorities, to be used for the protection of the frontiers and the prosecution of the war.

Resolved. That the following address to the people of nole Indians on the government troops was adopted:-

and tender them to the proper authorities, to be used for the protection of the frontiers and the prosecution of the war.

Besolved, That the following address to the people of this county be adopted, and published in the Tampa Pennissular:

The unprevoked attack upon Lieut. Hartsuff's command by the Seminole Indians, on the 20th inst., while in the discharge of a peaceable duty, assures us beyond doubt of the determined hostile purposes of the tribe, and admonishes the frontier settlers to take immediate steps or measures for the safety of life and the protection of property. Let not their diminished numbers impress you with imaginary security, but prepare now to defend your families and integests. To this end we recommend that suitable and convenient points be selected on the line of Feas Creek—organise into companies, or detachments, under competent leaders—creet defences, and keep out advance parties on scouting duty, till protection can be formished you by the State and federal governments. We would also recommend all able bodied mea throughout the country, whose circumstances will admit to organize into companies and detachments, and take position on the line above indicated in defence of the frontiers. Let one and all resolve that our earliers will not fall back, and we shall succeed in its defence.

Our Florida Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8, 1856. Delightful Weather-Fane on Christmas Day-India

Massacres—Fachting—Statmboat Burned.
Once more we behold a bright and beautiful morning Once more we behold a bright and beautiful morning betokening a pleasant day, and glad are we that natur has again put on smiles and sunny looks, instead o winds and storm clouds. We had a delightful Christmas as regards weather. The thermometer stood at 78, au fans were used with a great degree of comfort. On the Thursday following it raised, and for eight successive days we have had northeast winds, with rain, the su

as regards wester. The thermometer stood at 78, an fans were need with a great degree of comfort. On the Thursday following it rained, and for eight successiv days we have had northeast winds, with rain, the su showing himself but once or twice meantime. So yo may easily understand our joy at once more beholdin fair weather. The birds have again resumed theis song, vegetation is starting, wild flowers are springin up, farmers are ploughing their ground, and everythin has the appearance of our own fragrant, ever welcommonth of June.

New Year's day passed oil very quietly, with steadyrain; very muon such a day, probably, as Christimas in New Yors. Those who have negroes to sparshire them upon that day to the highest bidder, and on to witners their animated faces as they call to one an other in the street, or listen to their merry negro jest and wittleisms, would imagine that care or trouble enthemelves were total strangers. As for news I have bu little, except it be regarding the Indians, who have again commenced their hostilities in the vicinity of For Myers.

I have before me an extra of the Advertiser, printe at Alligator, distant about seventy miles from this, in north-westerly direction, which states that 'an exploring party, under command of Lieutenant George L. Hart suff 2d Artillery, consisting of one sorgeant, one corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attucked by a party of Seminoles at daylight on the 20th of December while making a re-examination of the portion of the Big Cypress swamp examined by the troops last winter. Seven men were unassacred, including Lieut. Hartsuff. [The report of the Heutenanty death has some been contradicted.] The public animals, some eighteen in number, were shot down. The Indian force amounted the sensity of the seriously.

The extra proceeds to say:—"Gertainly there can no longer remain a doubt upon the mind of the Scate authorities as the absolute of sevence flowers, in the riching to the seriously.

The strat proceeds in their clinity.

The Florida Regatus Club h

The Wakemanite Prophecies.

When the Grand Jary were in session in New Haven, a few days since, considering the bill of indictment against Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Hersey and others, for the muder of Matthews, Miss Hersey wrote a letter to them, cautioning them "not to lead a helping hand to the split which is now raging against Jesus Christ." She concludes that the time for destroying the world by fire is at hand, and that the awful conligaration can only be put off by destroying "the man of sin." That distinguished individual, who holds the slumbering volcanoes in his hand, is "Amos Hurt." Of course he is rather wicked, and has annoyed the "Messenger" (Mrs. Wakeman.) by throwing his evil gentus all through her old bones are parched skin. Miss Hersey pleads that shis evidence shall not be taken against the "immeent." The Palladium says:—

Miss Hersey, whose eye has a corpss-like expression, broke out into reproachful strains at the condemnation of afflicted innocense, when told that a true bill was found against her. She moved her arm in delibyrate gestures, and spoke of the awful injustice of confining innocent persons 'within these gloomy prison walls," while Amos Hunt was at large, and even allowed to go before the Grand Jary and tell his own story, and was believed. She was told that she and Mrs. Wakeman were invited to be present, and could have been if they desired it, and could have asked any of the witnessed any questions. She said she did not so understand it. She had supposed that they would have been there only to be stared at, and in the way of having the bad spirits fot wicked men thrown upon them, which distressed them exceedingly.

The Prophetese, Mrs. Wakeman, cried like a fittle child, and spoke of the great cruelty of the proceedings. They were told that they were yet to be tried, and would have

The Prophetess, Mrs. Wakeman, cried like a little child, and spoke of the great crueity of the proceedings. They were teld that they were yet to be tried, and would have every opportunity to show their innocence. "Oh." said Miss Hersey, putting her hand on the shoulder of the Prophetess, "they little dream of whom they have here and of what consequences may follow their proceedings." The Prophetess continued to cry and rub are eyes, and protest against such persecution. She asked if she could not go to her son's in Bridgeport, and remain until the trial, and thought it very hard that she could not. About the time that Professor Silliman, Jr., searched

About the time that Professor Silliam, Jr., search for the poison which Mrs. Wakeman alleged to have been put in the cakes she ate, and which poison she said way put in them by Amos Hunt, "the man of sin." she state to Siy that the nature of the poison had been revealed ther. The Professor told Siy that it would save him some trouble if she would reveal it to him. She therefore sen by Siy a catalogue of the ingredients, which she said Hunt had compounded for the purpose of throwing his enchantments over her. The medley reminds us of the witch scene in Macbeth. It is as follows:—
The brains of a man.
The cil of men's bones.
The eyes of degs.
The brains or cats.
The eyes of roosters.
Garden basil.
Topez stone. copper, zine and platina, and certain portions of common toad.

African Colonization.

[Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, Jan. 18, 1856.

The Colonization Board adjourned its annual assision late last night. Much and very important business was transacted. The officers have been newly organized, and now embrace a president, vice president, corresponding, recording, financial and travelling secretaries.

The Hon. Mr. Latrobe, was elected President.

Rev. R. K. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Wm. McLain, Finance Secretary.

Rev. Mm. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary.

The salaries of the two first were fixed at \$2,000 personum, the other two \$1,500 each.

Under this new arrangement, it is believed, the great plan will be more efficiently and successfully carried on. The newly appointed genteemen are all eminently qualified for their posts, and universally known to the friends of African colonization. I am happy to communicate one important fact. Congress at its last session appropriated \$1,000 for the support of a Consuli in Liberia.

This act is an official recognition of the Liberian republic, and so considered here; and it is earnestly hoped that Mr. Secretary Marcy will meet the wishes of thousands of his fellow citizens, by forthwith making the proper appointment. The United States have provided for his support, now let us have the man. We will soon have, too, a Yankee ship built in Maine, to carry him over to Africa. Surely African colonization is on the advance, in spite of all opposition.

Particulars of the Fatal Accident on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, had nearly arrived at Dorsey's station, about 15 miles from here, it met with a terrible accident, by the breaking of one of the wheels of the truck supporting the locomotive, by which the eagine was thrown from the track, the tender turned upside down onthe other side of tha track, and five men killed by one of the freight cars running up on the engine. Those on the engine at the time of the accident were conductor Wyman of this city; Mr. King, the engineer; Wesley Davis, the fireman, also of this city; John Morrison, an ergineer from Dunkirk, New York, who had been employed by the company and was going over the road for the first time; and A. R. Bales and — Doak, both from Decatur county, the owners of the hogs which composed the freight of the train. Just previous to the smash Mr. Wyman, the conductor, observed the engine leaning to one side, and jumped off just in time to ave himself. He received no injury whatever. The other five remained on the engine, four of whom were instantly killed, and the other, Mr. King, the engineer, lived three or four hours. As soon as the accident was known here. Superintendant Eargent took out a special train, accompanied by Brs. Williams, Metcaif and Allen, Measrs, Warren and Corson, of this city, but, it arrived to the active noon upon whom Coroner Pinckard proceeded to hold an inquest which he adjourned until this afternoon. The officers of the company have alsordered a searching inquest which he adjourned until this afternoon. The officers of the company have alsordered a searching in quiety which he accidents which be also and the second the accident and allowed the accident and coulont find that subody was to blame. It seems to be one of those accidents which ballie all human foresight—Allon Courier, Jan. 11 PARTICULARS OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE

FREE LOVEISM IN ALABAMA.—During the present ression of the Alabama Legislature, says the Selma Sentiard, there have been about one hundred cases of divorce granted. During the last session of the same body there were about the same number granted. Certainly there must be great dissatisfaction among husbands and wives in Alabama. Winston, we believe, has never as yet vetoed one of these divorce bills, prevented probably from a feeling of congeniality to all parties who want to be divorced. This is pretty fair free loveism sanctioned by law.